

ZOLLVEREIN FOR GREATER BRITAIN.

Chamberlain's Speech to the London Canadian Club.

Imperial Defence and Imperial Trade of Utmost Importance to the Colonies.

Free Trade Throughout the Empire Despite Duties Against Foreigners Might Be Satisfactorily Arranged.

DOES NOT BELIEVE IN ANNEXATION.

The Dominion Has Shown by Recent Events That She Is Determined to Draw Closer Than Ever to the Mother Country.

London, March 25.—Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies, was the guest of honor at the annual dinner of the Canada Club, in London, this evening.

Mr. Chamberlain, in his speech, declared that, whatever test gauged her greatness, Canada stood to-day first among the group of kindred nations which, together with the United Kingdom, formed the British Empire. He had often visited Canada, and knew men on both sides of the Atlantic who once assumed that the manifest destiny of Canada was to be absorbed by the great republic upon her southern frontier. That ancient controversy was in contrast with the present determination of Canada to maintain her local institutions and draw closer the bonds uniting her to the parent stem.

The recent isolation of the United Kingdom and the dangers which seemed to threaten had evoked from all the colonies, and especially from Canada, an outburst of loyalty and affection. To none of Her Majesty's subjects was the recent shadow of war more ominous than to Canada; yet there was no hesitation on her part, and unanimous voice was made in common cause with the United Kingdom. (Cheers.) The Speakers of the Dominion Parliament struck the right note when they spoke of "our empire."

"Could an expression of loyalty from all the colonies," he asked, "pass without serious effort on the part of both colonial and imperial statesmen to transform these high sentiments into practical results? We must seek the line of least resistance."

Mr. Chamberlain declared that the greatest of the colonies' common obligations was imperial defence, and the greatest of their common interests imperial trade. It was difficult to deal with the subject of defence without first dealing with the matter of trade. They had a great example in the creation of the German Empire, which was led up to through the union of the states now forming it in a commercial Zollverein.

Mr. Chamberlain suggested that the true Zollverein of the empire, viz., free trade throughout the empire, despite the involving of duties against foreigners, might be discussed and would probably lead to a satisfactory arrangement if the colonies were willing to consider it. (Cheers.)

It had been assumed, he continued, that the colonies would certainly refuse to consider such a suggestion, but he was not convinced that they would do so. Any duties imposed should be merely for revenue, not protection. (Cheers.)

If this principle should be adopted, said the speaker, there would be no reason for calling a council of the Empire to discuss the matter. (Cheers.)

In conclusion, Mr. Chamberlain declared that he spoke only for himself, and was not initiating a course of policy. He wished, he said, to provoke discussion upon the subject.

Mr. O'Meara, Canadian Minister of Agriculture, followed Mr. Chamberlain, whom he congratulated upon fully appreciating the idea of a Greater Britain. Canadians were proud, he said, of Great Britain's past and present, but they believed that the future of the empire would be infinitely greater. He wished Mr. Chamberlain success in the work of increasing the ties of common interest, and the interdependence between the mother country and her colonies, and he hoped that he would do everything possible to encourage emigration to Canada.

He urged the adoption of some such suggestion as that made by Mr. Chamberlain. He realized that there were difficulties in the way and that mutual sacrifices would be necessary, but the opportunity was great, and he undertook to say that Canada would not refuse any practical proposition which she could possibly accept. She had hitherto led the way as much as possible upon this subject, and was willing to discuss it in the future.

WE WANT TO GET CANADA.
At Least So Declares the Dominion Minister of Militia.

Toronto, Ont., March 25.—At the annual banquet of the Irish Protestant Benevolent Society last night Col. G. T. Denison, speaking in response to the "Army, Navy and Volunteers" toast, said that in view of the great preparations now under way, the world could not possibly be far from a war; and with England at war, he asked how long would the United States keep out of it.

"God knows," said Colonel Denison, "we don't want war with that country, but there is greater danger before us, for the United States is watching with great jealousy the growth and development of Canada, which is destined to control the transatlantic trade, and which is possessed of such great agricultural and mineral resources."

"They want Canada, and we must be ready," he said.

Captain Lockwood, of the City of Para, Dead.
Colon, Colombia, March 25.—Captain Lockwood, of the steamer City of Para, which arrived at Para March 7, is dead.

Help Wanted.
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JACQUES ST. CERE WAS ACQUITTED.

Close of the Notorious Max Lebaudy Case in Paris.

Only Ulric de Civry and De Cesti Found Guilty of the Charges Brought.

None of the Prisoners Except the Corsican Charisolo Expected to be Acquitted.

ARMAND ROSENTHAL NEARLY FAINTED.

He Was in a Hospital When He Heard the Verdict, and the News Was Too Much for the Former Editor of the Figaro.

Paris, March 25.—In spite of all the machinery of French justice being put into motion for the sake of ascertaining how had been employed so many thousands of francs out of poor Max Lebaudy's estate of seventeen millions, the tribunal has practically failed and has adopted the most national view of the matter, considering all the circumstances and the well-known custom of so many French journalists.

It dismissed all the alleged blackmailers except Ulric de Civry, editor of L'Echo de l'Armée, and De Cesti, on the ground that the charges had not been sufficiently established.

The two men who were found guilty were each sentenced to thirteen months' imprisonment and to pay a fine of 500 francs. The verdict was received with surprise by the majority of the accused, of whom only Charisolo, the Corsican, thought he would be acquitted.

The judgment was a lengthy document, which took the presiding Judge forty-five minutes to read.

The release, after the usual formalities, gave rise to no incidents, though a crowd of two thousand persons was assembled at the doors of the Conciergerie Prison.

Mme. Severine awaited De La Bruyere in a cab. Armand Rosenthal, alias Jacques Saint-Cere, received the news of his acquittal at a hospital. He nearly fainted on learning that he had been found guilty.

It is generally felt that these proceedings only touched the mere fringe of the whole mass of scandals round the Lebaudy blackmailing affair, which, nevertheless, it is to be hoped, will be now allowed to rest with him in peace.

It is doubtful, though, whether the incident may teach anybody a lesson, though one is much needed.

That Max Lebaudy, the Parisian spendthrift, who was nicknamed "Le Petit Sucrier" owing to his wealth having been derived from sugar refineries, was driven to an early grave by the harpies of the press, no one in Paris doubts.

There was nothing attractive about Lebaudy. He was not intellectual, he had little education, and he was vulgar in the ostentation of wealth.

It was De Cesti that first discovered the possibilities of making money out of the young millionaire, who, before he came of age, had spent \$1,000,000, with the assistance of De Cesti and his crowd. Lebaudy was drafted to serve in his army.

He wanted to get back to the fascinations of Paris, and in order to do so, his "friends" got him leave by palming off on the doctor of the regiment the supposition of a consumptive girl. He had been guilty of fraud. De Cesti and his crowd now had the "Little Sugar Bowl" in their power.

They called in the assistance of the corrupt Paris press. Ulric de Civry was paid to use his influence with the army officials and take Lebaudy's part in his paper. At the same time De La Bruyere and Mme. Severine were employed to attack him, and the latter accused the authorities of having been bribed to grant privileges to the young man, who had been seen on the race course at Longchamps when he was on sick furlough.

Then the harpies formed a plot to make Lebaudy cross the frontier and so become a deserter. His property would in that case be confiscated, and what the conspirators had robbed him of would not be known.

At that moment Mlle. Marsy, of the Comedie Francaise, who had shared in Max's gayeties, divulged the whole plot to the young man. Afterward the two noted conspirators compelled the authorities, by their spiteful artifice, to place the youth, weakened by dissipation, in a hospital. There he caught the African fever from soldiers who had returned from Madagascar, and Marsy nursed him until he died.

Lebaudy left his fortune to her, but she gave it up to his family.

MINISTERS' SCAPEGOATS.

French Detectives Who Failed to Arrest Arton Acquitted of the Charge of Disobeying Orders.

Paris, March 25.—The trial of MM. Dupas and Royere, the former a detective, and the latter a lawyer, formerly of the detective service, charged with selling professional secrets and with failing to arrest Emile Arton in connection with the Panama frauds when the latter was in Venice, in defiance of orders to take him into custody, ended to-day in the acquittal of both defendants.

The defense set up the argument that the Government had not wished Arton to be arrested, despite the orders that were issued for his apprehension, and that the trial of Dupas and Royere was merely an attempt on the part of the authorities to make the weak suffer for the strong.

The Parisian public fully anticipated this verdict. The applause that greeted it was a slap in the face for Loubet and Ribot, who have been placed at the tribunal of public opinion, owing to their connection with the Arton fraud.

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ANOTHER FLAG BURNED.

Patriotism of Barcelona Students Aroused by Public Music, Which the Government Forbids Hereafter on Festivals.

Barcelona, March 25.—It being the feast of annunciation and a public holiday, there was music on the boulevard to-day. The crowd asked the orchestra for a patriotic march called "Cadix."

It was played amid great popular enthusiasm. Unexpectedly, however, a group of students drew from their pockets a large number of small Spanish banners and began a demonstration, and one of the party burned the American banner amid the cheers of the demonstrators. Then they promenade the streets, but passed by the American Consulate in silence.

The Consul himself, with hands in pockets, nonchalantly witnessed their march from the balcony. Further on, however, the students passed the building of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, where they whistled loudly, and then dispersed. In consequence of to-day's incident, which is really unimportant, the Government has resolved to forbid musical programmes on the boulevard on festival days.

HAMPERING MISS BARTON

The Council of Turkish Ministers Will Allow the Red Cross to Work in Cities Only.

Constantinople, March 25.—The Council of Ministers has decided that the agents of the American Red Cross Society sent to Asia Minor to distribute relief to the suffering Armenians shall work only in the cities. The overseers of the villages will prepare lists and send the destitute inhabitants to the cities for relief. This decision probably excludes Zeltoun as a centre of relief.

The council has also decided that the Red Cross agents must use, with power to make changes, the lists furnished by the Turkish Relief Commission, and that the distribution of relief must be made conjointly with the commission. It is hoped here that in practice the agents will be allowed much more freedom than these regulations indicate.

Telegrams received here from Marsh say that typhoid fever is raging there. Six Beyroth physicians and two druggists will probably be sent to work among the sick at that place. If so, they will most likely be sent by Miss Clara Barton.

MRS. ERNEST MASON GONE

Death of One of Miss Clara Barton's Assistants in Constantinople.

Constantinople, March 25.—Mrs. Ernest Mason, wife of Ernest Mason, of the American Red Cross Society, who came here with Miss Clara Barton, died here yesterday as the result of a surgical operation.

MAKING GUNS FOR CUBA?

Strange Activity of the Assonet Factory, on Cape Cod, and the Suspicious Movement of Fishing Craft.

Boston, Mass., March 25.—It is just learned that the gun factory at Assonet, a small village on Cape Cod, has been running regularly some weeks. Hints are frequently given that a Cuban contract has been secured and that guns are being shipped down the river. Assonet lies two miles from deep water up a creek.

Fishing smacks, strange to say, have been sailing in and out so much of late as to cause remark. The schooner James Parker Jr., took on empty barrels for New York. The captain insisted on reserving one-third of the cargo, much to the disappointment of the barrel shippers.

The schooner went up the river and later delivered loads as fully as the captain declared. A schooner in the Kickenet River took a suspicious cargo of boxes. In that vicinity much money has been subscribed to the Cuban cause within a short time, and influential citizens have joined societies organized to raise money for the Cuban cause. These men have given from \$25 to \$250 and have bound themselves to pay a smaller sum every month.

NO CRIME TO SELL "TEETH."

Fakir Kennedy Escapes Punishment and Will Get a License.

John Kennedy, the fakir, who was arrested Tuesday for selling "Teddy Roosevelt whistling teeth," escaped yesterday without punishment.

The policeman who arraigned Kennedy in Centre Street Court, charged him with selling "Roosevelt whistling teeth."

"You amaze me," said the magistrate. "What are Roosevelt whistling teeth?"

"The queer whistle was produced."

"It's no crime to sell that," said the magistrate.

"But he didn't have a license," declared the policeman.

Fakir Kennedy spoke up. "I forgot to get one," he said, "but if you'll let me go I'll take one out immediately."

"Go and get one," said the magistrate.

The San Francisco at Salonia.
Washington, March 25.—A cable dispatch to the Navy Department to-day announced the arrival of the flagship San Francisco at Salonia yesterday.

She is engaged in cruising in Turkish waters with a view to giving protection to American missionaries and their interests.

NOTES OF THE THEATRES.

Jennie St. Clair, the ballad singer, has been engaged for next Sunday's Graham concert, at the Academy of Music.

Selling the grand opera prima donna, who heard at a special matinee to be given in Proctor's Pleasure Palace to-morrow.

Chevalier has a special repertoire of songs for women and children which will sing at Saturday matinees in Koster & Bial's.

Hermann has a new illusion entitled "Trilby," which he will introduce during his engagement at the People's Theatre next week.

Walter Jones will succeed Charles Danby in the part of "The Lady Slavey," at the Casino, Monday night. He and Danby will introduce new specialties.

J. A. MacKnight's drama, "Free Cuba," will have its trial performance to the Academy of Music to-night. The proceeds are to be given to St. Mark's Hospital.

A benefit will be tendered to Max Fields, manager of Weber and Fields' Russian Ballet, comedians, at Terence Garden Sunday night. The force of three travelling companies will appear.

Walter Sanford, manager of the Star and Sanford's theatres, has written a melodrama entitled "The Law of the Land," which is to have its initial production at the American Theatre on April 6. It deals with a phase of life in Louisiana. Any body is to have a prominent part.

The defense set up the argument that the Government had not wished Arton to be arrested, despite the orders that were issued for his apprehension, and that the trial of Dupas and Royere was merely an attempt on the part of the authorities to make the weak suffer for the strong.

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MUNITIONS OF WAR IN PATRIOT HANDS.

Confirmation of the Journal's News of the Bermuda's Arrival in Cuba.

Men, Arms and Ammunition She Carried Landed Safely on the Island's Coast.

GEN. GARCIA PROBABLY WITH GOMEZ.

After Leaving New York the Vessel Is Supposed to Have Taken on a Number of Men at Sea—Other Expeditions.

The announcement was made in the Journal exclusively that the steamship Bermuda, which left this port on March 15, laden with arms for the Cuban patriots, had succeeded in landing her cargo on the Cuban coast, notwithstanding the vigilance of Spanish cruisers. A cablegram received yesterday confirms the report, and the surgeons are now well supplied with fighting material.

The following cable dispatch from Havana caused great rejoicing at the Cuban headquarters in this city, No. 65 Broadway, yesterday:

The insurgent expedition which left New York on board the steamship Bermuda on March 15 has landed on the shores of Cuba. It is positively known that the men, arms and ammunition on board the Bermuda were safely put on shore, and conveyed to the headquarters of the Cubans, despite the vigilance of the Spanish guards. General Calixto Garcia was at the head of the party and is now understood to be in the insurgent camp.

This cablegram confirms the Journal's exclusive announcement last Tuesday of the success of the Bermuda's expedition.

General Estrada Palma, diplomatic representative in the United States of the new Cuban republic, was suffering with a heavy cold yesterday and could not talk much, but his countenance showed that he believed he had received an official communication concerning the expedition. "You newspaper men," he said, "are away ahead of us in getting information, and we have to depend on you for a good deal of what we learn. The American newspapers have helped the Cuban cause."

The expedition that sailed on the Bermuda was under the command of General Garcia, with General Ruiz as aide-de-camp. When the vessel steamed out of New York harbor early on the morning of Sunday, March 15, she was pursued by a tug on which were secret agents of the Spanish Government.

It was known positively that the ship was laden with the arms and ammunition that had been previously seized by the United States authorities, and the pursuit by the secret agents was inspired by a desire to find out whether the Bermuda was to be boarded by a large party of insurgent recruits off the American coast.

As the Bermuda carried only her own crew when she sailed, the Havana dispatch quoted above would indicate that somewhere on the high seas she took on board a large party of Cuban patriots. It is supposed that the steamer went to somewhere off the Cape at a point previously agreed upon, where she was joined by some vessel with the recruits, who were then transferred to the ship.

The munitions of war and the recruits were not sent all the way over in separate vessels for the reason that a large number of men were needed to handle the cargo quickly when the island should be reached, and because the Bermuda was prepared to resist an attack even by a Spanish cruiser if necessary. She carried 2,500,000 cartridges, 1,000 pounds of dynamite, 2,500 rifles, 1,500 revolvers, 1,200 machetes and 200 carbines. In addition she had a number of machine guns and field pieces.

The entire cargo, it is said, was valued at \$250,000. All these arms are now in the possession of Cuban soldiers, many of whom heretofore have been scantily supplied with weapons.

It is believed that Garcia and Ruiz have joined Gomez, and that now that the rebels have plenty of arms and ammunition, an aggressive campaign will be inaugurated, with the object of ending the struggle as quickly as possible.

Other successful expeditions.

Many applications for the privilege of enlisting in the Cuban army were made at the headquarters yesterday. All who applied were told that no men were enlisted in this country for service in Cuba. If any man wanted to fight for the little republic, he must make his way to the island as best he can.

The Bermuda cleared for Vera Cruz, Mexico, when she sailed, and it is probable that after landing the patriots and the munitions of war she proceeded to her destination. Captain John O'Brien, who commands her, has a view of the island from the sea. The patriots in this city are sure that two other expeditions have succeeded in reaching Cuba. One was under the command of General Calixto and the other was led by Captain Brancio Pena. Both are supposed to have crossed from Florida in small vessels and both conveyed large quantities of arms and ammunition, including several Hotchkiss guns.

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of a Beautiful Young
PRINCESS
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THE MENTAL FOG OF WAR.
Colonel Lonsdale Hall Cites Instances of Fatal Mistakes Similar to the Santa Rosa Incident.

By Julian Ralph.
London, March 25.—The mishap to the Spanish troops at Santa Rosa in Cuba, where two columns mistook each other for enemies and fought each other with fatal effect, has attracted much attention here.

Only last night Colonel Lonsdale Hall lectured at Aldershot, Lord Wolsey presiding, on "The Fog of War," meaning thereby mental fog. The lecturer, as an instance of confusion incident to a war, pointed out that at Klissenen two generals with their divisions, who were within two miles distance of the battlefield, knew nothing of the danger in which their other divisions were placed until a battle had been lost and won. It is also well known that a number of instances similar to that of Santa Rosa might be culled from the history of the Franco-Prussian war. Mistakes occurred several times in various sorties from Paris, the German Mobiles being apparently especially liable to it.

Canadian Sympathy with Armenians.
Ottawa, Ont., March 25.—Mr. Charlton gives notice that he will move the following resolution in the House of Commons:

This House expresses its deep sympathy with the sufferings of the Christian peoples in Asia Minor, and trusts that European interference will be made so as to ameliorate their lot, and that for this purpose concurrent action of the United States and Canada will be secured.

MARINE NEWS.
PORT OF NEW YORK.

ALMANAC TO-DAY.
Sun rises... 5:54 a.m. Moon rises... 4:23 a.m.
Sun sets... 6:18 p.m. Moon sets... 4:23 a.m.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.
St. Eusebio (Ger.), Reims, Bremen, March 14, and Southampton, 15, with mids. 30 Cuban and 501 steaming passengers to Cuba and Co. St. Eusebio (Ger.), Reims, Bremen, March 14, with sugar to coffee; vessel to John C.

St. August (Ger.), Bremer, Hamburg, March 14, in ballast, to Gust Heine, with mids. St. Eusebio (Ger.), Reims, Bremen, March 14, with mids. and passengers to J. M. Coburn & Co.

St. Eusebio (Ger.), Reims, Bremen, March 14, with mids. to B. & J. Jones.
St. City of Birmingham, Burg, Savannah, March 25, with mids. and passengers to R. L. Walker.

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